icense bill, and no action whatever was taken on the subject.

Delegates were chosen by district caucuses to the national convention as follows: W. S. Wthrow, Marcus Simpson, George M. Curtis, John H. Monroe, C. W. Mullen. C. H. Tidd, S. H. Fairburn, S. E. Marsh, J. L. Carney, John P. Moffett, Frank Simmons, O. R. Momello, H. C. Boardman, W. H. D. Derry, Eli Manning, J. C. Bar-rows, D. L. Heinsheimer, E. Hart, Judge Connor, Albert Head, J. W. Reed, G. W.

A United Press dispatch says three of the delegates-at-large-Gear, Mack and Chase -are known to favor the nomination of Harrison.

The Harrison men were in the majority in the convention. There is no doubt of this, though the Blaine men were so gritty that it was thought best by the committee on resolutions to confine itself to the indersement of the administration. No instructions were given to delegates. If the matter had been forced to a vote Harrison would have secured a clear majority, but the convention would not have adjourned under such happy auspices. Blaine's fol-lowers are full of enthusiasm,

HILL IN GEORGIA. The Senator Requested to Put More Democr

cy (Whisky) in His Speeches. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SAVANNAH, Ga., March 17 .- Senator Hill spent St. Patrick's day in Georgia. His train reached Macon at 10:30 this morn-

ing, where it stopped for half an hour. In reply to calls for "Hill, Hill," he said: Fellow-citizens—I am marching through Geor-gia to-day, on my way to the sea. I think I could not spend St. Patrick's day any better than by interviewing my fellow-citizens through this great empire State of the South. As you observe, I am wearing the St. Patrick-day colors to-day. I am glad to speak a word in behalf of the great party to which we belong. I do not propose to detain you at this time with any address. The weather prevents it, and our time is very short. I simply ask you, fellow-Democrats, to be true to the great party whose principles we admire; be true to the cause which we desire to serve, and all will be well in the future of our party. I am proud of the Democracy of this grand old State of Georgia—a Democracy racy that has not known defeat for many years. Keep up your organization-be true to your principles as we will in the North. I bring to you the good wishes of the Democracy of the Empire State, which I in part represent. I have addressed at length the Legislature of the great State of Mississippi. Ilspokey esterday in the new city of Birmingham. My remarks are published, they can be read! You do not expect me to speak at any length here and I appear before you simply in answer to your calls, to thank you for the reception which you extend to me and which not so much as a compliment to myself as to the great Empire State of New York.

WHISKY AND DEMOCRACY. All the way from Macon to Savannah, wherever Senator Hill's train made a brief stop, some of the people boarded it to shake the Senator's hand. At half past 1 o'clock the party took dinner at Wadley. The proprietor of the Railway Hotel presented a miniature bottle of whisky to the Senator, with the remark that he had been reading some of his speeches, and he wanted him to "put a little more Democracy into them." The Senator laughingly accepted the sou-venir, and also a beautiful bouquet of flowers which one of Wadley's fairest daughters had sent to him. By the time the party had finished dinner the news of the Senator's arrival had spread, and all the popuation of the little town turned out to do honor to its guests. A veteran Democrat made a touching appeal for a "few minutes" talk," and the Senator would have gratified him, but just as he began to speak the train pulled out, and the Senator barely had opportunity to say, "Vote the Democratic ticket and you'll be happy," as his car moved away from the station.

At Lilan, where the party arrived at 2:35, there was a crowd of about 1,500 men and women on the platform. Senator Hill spoke briefly from the car platform. He and that he was delighted to visit this part of the country and this section of the great Commonwealth of Georgia. He hoped his hearers were true and loyal Democrats, and that they voted the Democratic ticket and upheld the Constitution; then they could transmit to their children the priceless heritage of liberty. Three cheers were given for the Senator as he re-

A tragic incident occurred at Olivers, forty-six miles from Savannab. An old colored woman in trying to cross in front of the train was struck by the and killed. She had been warned back by the station agent, but she would not heed the warning. The train was stopped half a mile beyond the station, and backed down to the scene of the accident; the conductor jotted down the facts for his official report, and then

The rest of the trip was without incident. The train reached Savannah at 4:50 o'clock. As it entered the confines of the city the engineer started his whistle and kept it going. The signal started the other whistles in the railroad yards, and they shrieked a strident and deafening welcome to the party as the train drew into the station. Before it stopped it was surrounded by a crowd which welcomed the Senator as he stepped from the platform with cheers and clapping of hands. M. A. O'Byrne and J. M. Bryan, of the Hibernian Society, met the Senator at the station, and escorted him through the cheering crowd to a carriage which was in waiting for him, and in which he was taken to the De Soto Cote.

The Hill Club of Savannah tendered him a serenade at 5:30 o'clock this evening. They came up the street past the hotel in a column of fours, preceded by a negro band playing "Dixie." When they had assembled about the hotel veranda P. J. O'Connor, president of the club, escorted the Senator to the front of the verands, and when the cheering had subsided made a brief speech of introduction. The band played "Hail to the Chief." after which Senator Hill made a brief address. As the Senator retired the band played "Bonnie Blue Flag," and the crowd cheered again and again. Senator Hill then retired to his room to prepare for the banquet this evening.

SPEECH AT A BANQUET. The eightieth annual banquet of the Hibernian Society, at which Senator Hill was the chief guest, was held in the operahouse this evening. There were 150 guests at the banquet. Senator Hill made a

speech, in which he said: When you invited me to join with you on St-Patricks, day in celebrating the eightieth anni. versary of you excellent and patriotic society. you did not know how many are my disqualifications to share your festivities, or receive the honor, for which, nevertheless, I beg you to accept my cordial and most grateful acknowledgments. My disqualifications are of every sort. They are physical, and they are mental and they are moral. Of course, it is possible that you did know them before hand. Of course, it may be that that is just the reason why you asked me to come-a Hibernian reason. Such things do happen. Fer instance, I have suspected that a certain ex-Governor, who is a rather intimate acquaintance of mine (we had often eaten at one table and slept in the same bed), was invited to the chair of a great magistracy because of the immense variety of his disqualifications and was re-elected by a large majority for just the same, abundant reasons. I can bring you plenty of mugwump and Republican daily newspapers which daily confirm me in this suspicion. 1 am sure that I have known of a person being mvited to take up his residence in the White House because he had no business there. That, to be sure, was long ago as fifteen years and you and I do not think it will occur again in our lifetime. It is pretty certain that the highest honor ever touched by a man in my profession in Great Britain-I mean the wool-sack-was once at least bestowed for no better reason than disqualifications like these which may have been your truly Hibernian reason for inviting me. I suppose you know the man I mean. It was not the Lord Chancellor who was writing the lives of the departed English Lord Chan-cellors, and made all the living ex-Lord Chancellors feel that he had added a new terror to death. No, it was not Lord Campbell; it was Lord Brougham, and I don't mean to recite in his disqualifications the old story that if he had known a little law be would have known something of everything. His disqualifications for the invitation he got like mine had a broader scope than that. They were set down at Liege in an old novel which you may have read called "The Bachelor of Albany," and I was once an Albany bachelor. The novel was written in New Orleans by an Englishman who was British consul there, and this was how he explained Lord

mense moral requirements." Continuing, the Senator said: Let us thank God that every passion of war, save patriotic pride, has at last died out utterly from every Northern, from every Southern heart. In the late war they had staked their all, and devastation had swept nearly all the resources of civilized life. But how much greater than all which perished was that which survived. You kept your indomitable hearts. With the peacemaker's strength of Abraham lost, with carpet-bagging vultures swooping down on Southern capitals, with labor temporarily disorganized, you kept your own in-domitable hearts. The Southern people had teached surpassing ranks in the products pe-

Brougham's coming to the wool-sack. Said he:

"Lord Brougham was a man of splendid incapac-

ity, vast and various misinformation and im-

for their action in the Legislature on the | cultar to the soil, developing new products and a higher culture. They were shifting the future centers of the coal and iron products southward. They were establishing the solid foundations of They were establishing the solid foundations of a more abundant prosperity. These stupendous victories of peace were daily dwarfing their proudest achievements of war; that war had been the fire to fuse our divided patriotic pride into a common patriotic pride. Our form of government represents an imperishable union of indestructible States. Its strength was based on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of a great people. Our Union is a union of hearts, of affections, of purposes, of efforts and of destiny.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Mrs. Cleveland Reported to Have Induced

Grover Not to Withdraw from the Race. New York, March 17.-The Evening Telegram says: "Notwithstanding all that is said concerning the anxiety of Mr. Cleveland to be renominated for the presidency, the Telegram is in a position to announce on unimpeachable authority that the ex-President receptly wrote a letter declaring that he would not allow himself to be put in nomination. This letter was written in vigorous and sweeping language. Mr. Cleveland said, in the strongest and simplest way, that he would not accept a nomination. No one but Mrs. Cleveland knew of the letter. The ex-President penned it without the knowledge of his political friends in order to prevent them from attempting to interfere with his action. Mr. Cleveland intended to make the letter public through the press and it was written with that purpose in view. On the day that the declination was to be published Mrs. Cleveland solved the situation by sending for one of the leader's most trusted friends. To this gentleman Mr. Cleveland frankly said that he was sick of the bickerings and insults that daily infringe upon his private life; that he had not lifted so much as his little finger to secure a nomination; that nothing would induce him to enter the race and that he had plainly said so in a letter that could be printed at once. After a few minutes conversation Mr. Cleveland's friend induced him to promise that the letter would not be given to the press for twenty-four hours. Word was sent to several of the most faithful and level-headed Cleveland men and a council was hurriedly held. Mr. Cleveland spoke with great feeling at this council, but he

A reporter of the United Press showed the above to ex-Secretary Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson and other friends and supporters of Mr. Cleveland. They all declared that the story had no foundation; that they had never heard of Mr. Cleveland's writing such a letter, and that they were positive he had not done so. At the headquarters of the provisional State Democratic committee the story was said to be

was at last persuaded to withdraw the let-

Will Go It Alone. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 17 .- The Prohibition State delegate convention opened this afternoon in Cartmen's Hall, with four hundred delegates in attendance. Albert Dodge, of this city, acted as temporary chairman, and V. B. Bruce, of Big Rapids, as secretary. Immediately after the permanent organ-ization, Azariah S. Partridge, chief of the Patrons of Industry, and last year's gubernatorial Probibition candidate, and others who were eager for fusion with the People's party were knocked out by a resolution strongly antagonizing fusion and declaring that the Prohibitionists of Michigan are fully able to stand on their own feet. This was a triumph for Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, who is against fusion, and was the only important action of the convention, the rest of the session being consumed in the district

Press Seats at Minneapolis, MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.-The national Republican committee has acted upon the matter of furnishing newspaper men with seats on the convention hall stage, and the number is limited to 224. The press committee has received applications for 350 seats, but thought that, perhaps, 220 would be sufficient. There is a difference of about one hundred. The national committee has complete jurisdiction in this matter. It is probable that a compromise will be effected. however, and something like three hundred scats be provided for active newspaper writers. DeLancey and Cook, the con-

caucuses for delegates.

work will require at least six weeks' time. Prohibs Will Meet in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., March 17 .- At the eleventh hour Cincinnati has captured one of the national political conventions. Reference was made yesterday of the presence of Mr. Dickie of the national committee of the Prohibition party to see if Cincinnati would take care of the convention of his party. To-day he was informed by Mr. J. B. Martin, a prominent local Prohibitionist, that the proper amount of money had been subscribed and that the neces-sary order might be issued for holding the national Prohibition party convention in Cincinnati.

tractors, yesterday began operations at the Exposition Building. It is thought the

Political Notes.

One hundred and fifty of the business men of Columbus, Miss., gave as to their choice for President: Cleveland, 99; Hill, 38; Boies, 6; Palmer, 3; Campbell, 2; Gorman, 1. Hill's speech at Jackson was a disappointment to the Democrats of Columbus. committee meeting resolutions were adopted indorsing Harrison's administration and declaring him to be the committee's choice for 1892.

WISCONSIN TOWN BURNING.

Destructive Pire Starts at Clear Lake Early This Morning.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 18, 1:50 a. m -Clear Lake, Wis., is burning. One of the largest hotels, a hall and dry-goods store are now in flames. The fire broke out at midnight and is now past control.

Other Losses by Fire. PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- Fire at daylight, this morning, badly damaged the Philadelphia market-house, at Thirtieth and Market streets. Imperfect insulation on an electric-light wire caused the blaze, which originated in the two-story portion of the building, used for refrigerating and office purposes. Loss, over \$75,000; insured. KINGSTON, N. Y., March 17 .- A fire in Eddyville, last night, destroyed thirteen buildings, including Schuman's Hotel and Torrey's Hotel, four dwelling-houses and seven barns. The loss will reach about \$50,000. All the buildings burned were

frame structures. Worried Him.

Dashaway-I have been up in the conntry two or three times in the last six months to see a girl, and now every one is talking about it. They say we are engaged. Old man, I'll tell you honestly, it worries Cleverton-Pshaw, you know how people

talk. I wouldn't worry over a thing like that. Why, there isn't any truth in it, is Dashaway-No. That's what worries me.

Business Is Business. A millionaire found himself in a street

offered the conductor a Perfecto cigar, told him he hadn't his fare, and asked the conductor to take the cigar and pay it for him. "All right," said the conductor, "but biz is biz. Give me two of 'em. The fare's five cents, and one ain't worth it." So Perfectos for once sold two for a nickel. Girl Murdered in Michigan. DETROIT, Mich., March 17 .- The body of Annie Schultz, who disappeared from Taylor Center, Wayne county, several weeks

car the other day with no change in his

pocket. He went out on the platform and

ago, was discovered to-day buried beneath that of a cow. Marks of violence upon the woman's body indicated that she was murdered, and it is thought that the cow was killed and both buried together to hide the

They Are Open for Engagements. Harrisburg Telegraph. We haven't heard of Grover Cleveland or David B. Hill being engaged as Decoration-

LIKE THE FABLED BLUEBEARD

Liverpool's Murderer Had Many Wives and All Were Put Out of the Way.

His Identity Established as Frederick Deeming, and the Bodies Found in the Villa Were Those of One Wife and Her Children.

Several Other Women Missing Who Are Said to Have Been Wedded to Him.

Strangler Schneider Executed at Vienna-Doings of Anarchists-Marquis De Mores's Latest Duel-A Plea for Mrs. Osborne.

A COLD-BLOODED VILLAIN,

Career of Deeming, Alias Williams, Who

Mardered His Family at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 17,-It was learned to-day that the women and children murdered in the suburb of Rain Hill were the wife and children of Williams, who is under arrest at Melbourne. He killed them in order to marry Miss Mather, and he put her out of the way in Australia to marry another girl. The police have discovered a child's copy-book in the house at Rain Hill, in which is inscribed the name of Bertha Deeming. It is known that Will-

iams used the alias Deeming when he was in Australia. The authorities are seeking to trace every movement of Williams while he was in this country. They have traced a large and heavy box, belonging to Williams, to the railway station at Plymouth. The box, which was addressed "Mrs. Holds," was sent by Williams. It has never been called for, and much curiosity is felt to learn the con-

After the bodies of the woman and the four children were taken to the morgue, as possible for purposes of identification. To-day a gardener who lives next door to Dinham Villa, where the bodies were found. recognized the eldest body as that of a woman he had seen in the back yard of Dinham Villa on Aug. 9 last. On Aug. 10 he heard children screaming. He paid no attention, thinking perhaps some of the children had been hurt. He never saw the woman or children afterward. Another man recognized the body as that of Marie Deeming, who had been in the employ of a Liverpool fishmonger. Williams had married her under the name of Deeming, and at that time described himself as a mining engineer. Williams and his wife, the man said, afterward went to Hull, where Williams was arrested and convicted for forgery. For this crime he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. On being discharged from prison he married a young woman in Hull. He wished to go abroad, but she declined to go with him. Williams then deserted her and returned to Marie. Accompanied by Marie, Williams went to Capetown, where they remained for a time. Then they returned to Birkenhead, and took up their residence there, remaining for some time. Marie had three brothers and two sisters in Birkenhead. The man believed that Williams was the same individual who married a young woman named Matheson, at Beverly, in 1890, at that time assuming the name of Harry Lawson. He then described himself as a large farmer in Australia. He gave a number of valuable presents to Miss Matheson. After his marriage to Miss Matheson he deserted ner, and absconded to South America. Miss Matheson swore out a warrant against him, charging him with the theft of the presents he had given her, and he was arrested in Uruguay. Williams was brought back to Hull, and sent to jail for nine months. During the time he was in prison it was ascertained that he had married and deserted a woman in Birkenhead in 1850. It is considered strange, in view of all

these developments, that proceedings were

not taken against the man for bigamy, but

for some reason this was not done, and

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

when he was released he vanished.

The more facts in this strange case are brought to light the stronger grows the belief that Williams is the most consummate cold-blooded villain that this or any other country has ever produced. A theory has been advanced that he is insane, but there has been too much method in his madness for this theory to gain many supporters. He certainly appears to have had a mania for marrying, and nothing seems to have deterred him from putting his wives out of the way did they prove obstacles to his contracting another bigamous marriage. The case, in all its details, is the most horrible and appalling that has ever blotted the pages of criminal history, and even the police themselves appear thunderstruck at the devilish cruelty shown by this beast in human form, who found victims among trusting women helpless children. They say they The Republican executive committee of | could account for murder done in the heat cannot account for the blood-thirstiness which seems to have made Williams's life a trail of murder. The police believe that he has committed other murders than those now known, and the authorities at every place he is known or supposed to have ever visited have been notified to trace his movements in their respective localities. Williams is an assumed one, and that the murderer's proper name is Deeming, the name under which he married the woman whose mutilated body was found under the hearth-stone at Dinham vilia. Deeming has a brother who resides in Birkenhead, across the river from Liverpool, and he was summoned to attend the coroner's inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Deeming and the four unfortunate children. He arrived at Rain Hill to-day. He bears a most strikthe people in the crowd thought it was the murderer. The news spread rapidly that the murderer had returned, in the excitement no one recalling that he was safely in made a threatening rush for Deeming. The latter thought that his life was in danger and wasted no time in trying to explain matters to the infuriated mob. He sought safety in flight, which was no doubt the wisest thing to do under the circumstances, and rushed to a hotel, in which he found shelter from the yelling crowd of men and boys, who followed him to the very doors of the hotel.

Two sisters of Marie Deeming to-day visited the place where the bodies are lying and identified the remains of the woman, and also of the four children whose names were respectively given as Bertha, Marie, Lilla and Sydney. It was ascertained that the murderer, Frederick Deeming, is a member of a good family residing in Birkenhead. He has always been of a restless disposition, and has led a roving, unset-tled life. He married the woman Marie James in 180, and she accompanied him to Australia. She remained in that country for a number of years, and returned to England in July last, bringing with her four children. The woman and her children remained with her sisters until they mysteriously disappeared. The excavations in the Rain Hill villa were continued throughout the day, but no further discovery of bodies was made.

In Custody in Australia. MELBOURNE, Victoria, March 17 .- Williams, it is expected, will reach Perth tomorrow. He is well guarded by the police in view of any dangerous ontbreak of popular feeling against him. After a formal magisterial inquiry at Perth. Williams will be remanded for court proceedings

SCHNEIDER STRANGLED.

Revolting Scenes Attending the Execution of a Man Who Murdered Seven Girls. VIENNA, March 17 .- Franz Schneider, who, with his wife Rosalie, were convicted of strangling seven servant girls, was himself strangled to death to-day. The execu-

a broad white stake was firmly imbedded in the ground in an angle of the court. The stake was surmounted by a large spike. A detachment of military formed a cordon a short distance from the stake. Their duty was to keep back the eighty privileged spectators of the execution. These consisted of officials, barristers and reporters. At 7 o'clock this morning Seyfried, the executioner, with his assistants,
entered the court-yard. He was followed
by the judge, before whom Schneider and
his wife had been tried, and a number of the highest officials. Then
came Schneider, his strong frame
trembling and his face ghastly pale.
When the condemned man had reached a When the condemned man had reached a point in front of the stake the executioner, who were a high silk hat, fine clothing and kid gloves, stepped up to him and dexter-ously pinioned his hands. The executioners' assistants, who were two horse slaughterers, then seized Schneider and placed him directly in front of the stake. The condemned man was lifted from the ground, and a fearful scene followed. Schneider immediately kicked his legs in every direction, and tried frantically to escape from the grasp of the brawny men who held him. But his efforts were useless, and then he shrieked. "Oh, no; in God's name; I'll say anything."

This scene did not last long, however, for Seyfried rused up a set of steps that stood behind the stake and threw the free end of

the silken loop, which was attached to the stake, around Schneider's throat, in fact, lassoing him as he was held aloft by the assistants. No black cap was used, the ex-ecutioner making his hands do duty in around Schneider's neck, the two horse slaughterers dropped him. Seyfried pressed his left hand heavily over the jaw and month of the victim while his right hand covered the forehead and eyes. At the same time the assistants grasped the banging man by his arms and legs and pulled downward with all their strength. Held in this position Schneider was unable to move, and he strangled to death. The doctors in attendance say that the dying man could be seen between the fingers of the executioner, and every change in the color of the flesh was discernable. It was a horrid sight and many of the spectators were compelled to turn

After Schneider had been suspended five minutes, Seyfried, who, during the whole scene, was perfectly cool, twice laid his ear against Schneider's face until he was convinced that the man was dead and the law satisfied. Then he relaxed his grasp of the head and descended the steps. joining his assistants, who, in the meantime, had let go of the legs and arms, and Schneider's body was left hanging from the stake. The executioner was quite neat in his appearance, but his assistants were thoroughly

A COOL-HEADED DUELIST.

How the Marquis De Mores Conducted Him self in His Fight with M. Isancs.

PARIS, March 17 .- The duel between the Marquis de Mores and M. Isaacs, the Sous-Prefect of Fourmies, scems to have been deliberately brought about by the former in order to gain popularity with the Socialists, by drawing a challenge from the man who was charged with having their comrades shot down at Fourmies. The two men met, as already told, yesterday morning. From the first the Marquis pressed the fight. Isaacs held his own bravely, but was no match for the skilled and impetuous Marquis. The Marquis evidently meant to kill, and Isnacs knew it. It was by a skillful thrust that the Marquis succeeded in disabling his man. He made a thrust as if at the left breast, and as Isaacs made a motion to parry the blow the Marquis, with almost inconceivable swiftness, struck hercely and forcibly to the right, plunging his weapon into the breast of Isaacs. The latter staggered as the blood spurted from the wound. He held on to bis sword and made a motion as if to attack the Marquis again. The latter stood calm, and turning to his second, asked for a cigar. This was handed him, and lighting it, he quickly smoked while the condition of Isaacs was being examined. The attending surgeons pronounced the wound dangerous, and possibly fatal, if not speedily attended to. Isaacs staggered to his feet and insisted on continuing the light. It was to be a duel to the death, he said, and it must go on. The Marquis's second then stepped forward and said it would be murder for them to permit the duel to be continued further. De Mores seemed disappointed. He would have liked to have had the privilege of killing Isnacs, but he knew there was a limit beyond which French law pronounced killing in a duel to be murder He therefore consented to stay his hand As for Isaacs, he was physically unable to resist the decision of the seconds, and he was removed from the field. The Socialists are making a hero of the Marquis. Isaacs is in a critical condition.

PLEA FOR MRS. OSBORNE. British Medical Authorities Say She Wa Not Responsible for Her Conduct.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, March 17 .- The British Medica Journal, in its recent issue, contains a remarkable editorial in the interest of Mrs. Osborne, who is serving a term of nine months' imprisonment for larceny of Mrs. Hargreaves's jewels and perjury in the suit which she brought against Mrs. Hargreaves for slander. The Journal pub-Alabama has called the State convention of passion and the subsequent murder of lishes letters from various medical men who have attended the unfortunate woman since she was sixteen years of age, all of whom agree that she is chronically subject to hystero-epilepsy, and is of highly neurotic temperament. The doctors quoted agree that the woman

> is afflicted with a great lack of mental stability, due to physical causes. The since she has been in prison, namely, on March 3, Mrs. Osborne had an attack during which she was utterly unconscious, the state of insensibility lasting sixteen hours. The famous specialist, Sir Richard Quain, was summoned to attend her on this occasion. The Journal cites recognized authorities to prove that persons afing resemblance to his brother, and some of | flicted as Mrs. Osborne is are the mere playthings of their whims, desires, impulses, or imaginations; that they may neglect the most important duties ment no one recalling that he was safely in the custody of the police at Melbourne. being controlled by their abnormal The crowd hooted and yelled, and finally physical condition. In view of these uncontrovertible facts, the Journal demands that "this frail, broken, unstable woman be at least liberated before her acconchement." Otherwise she will probably die in prison, though, according to the medical view of the case, she is morally irresponsible for the crime she committed.

It is suggested from other sources, apro pos of the Journal's article, that probably Mrs. Hargreaves may not have been wholly moved by mere sympathy in stating to the court that she believed Mrs. Osborne had been insane when she took the jewels. Mrs. Hargreaves had known her cousin for a long time, and probably knew her mental condition thoroughly. At any rate her diagnosis of the case seems to tally perfectly with that of the doctors.

REVENGEFUL ANARCHISTS.

Dynamite Cartridge Laid at the Door of th

President of an Assize Court. LIEGE, March 17.-As announced in these dispatches yesterday, three Anarchiets who had stolen five hundred pounds of dynamite from a mill and afterwards attempted to blow up the magazine of the mill were sentenced, one to fifteen years and the other two to twelve years penal servitude each. These sentences aroused the ire of the prisoners' fellow Anarchists, and they determined, if possible, to take revenge. The object of their vengeance was the president of the Assize Court who had sentenced the culprits. This morning a dynamite cartridge was discovered at the door of the residence of the president of the court. Fortunately it was discovered before it was exploded, and consequently no harm

was done. Suspicious Mixtures Found by Paris Police. Paris, March 17 .- The police search of the lodgings of Aparchists continue. Sixty suspects were arrested in a hotel in the Rue Arbre Sec. Those who gave a satisyard. There was no gallows. In its stead | ward released. The lodgings of an An- | The engine of the train was gayly decor- | cal period, known as "The Change of Life."

archiet named Cazeau were searched by the police and they were rewarded by the discovery of a number of phials containing chlorate of potassium and hydro chloric acid. Several pans containing a suspicious looking mixture were also found. All the chemicals were discovered concealed in a cupboard. Cazeau was arrested, but be refused to make any explanation of what he intended to do with the chemicals. Chlorate of potassium and hydro chloric acid are active ingredients in the manufactore of explosives. Experts will examine the mixture found in the pan.

Arrests at Berlin. BERLIN, March 17 .- The police of this city to-day searched the lodgings of several Anarchists who have made themselves conspicnous of late, and seized a number of inflammatory pamphlets. They arrested two men-a compositor and a metal turner.

EVIDENCE OF RECIPROCITY.

House of Commons Listens to Some Statistics from the Secretary. LONDON, March 17 .- In the House of Commons to-day John O'Connor (Parnellite) asked Home Secretary Matthews whether he had inquired into the case of J. Curtin Kent, who was convicted in April, 1883, of conspiring to use explosives. Mr. Matthews replying, said he had fully considered all the documents and had been unable to discover from them sufficient reasons to interfere with the sentence imposed on Kent by the court.

The parliamentary secretary of the Colontal Office stated that the loss of revenue to the British colonies in the West Indies under the treaties of reciprocity negotiated by them with the United States under the provisions of the McKinley law were as follows: Jamaica, \$145,000; the leeward islhe was dead in four minutes. The face of | ands, \$50,000; the windward islands, \$20,-000; Barbadoes, \$60,000; Trinidad, \$75,000; and British Guinea, \$145,000. Mr. Nolan moved to adjourn the discussion on the vote to the Irish teachers' fund on the ground that most of the Irish members were absent. The Speaker de-clined to put the motion. After Mr. Nolan

had spoken for forty minutes, Mr. Sexton joined in Mr. Nolan's appeal.
The government, he said, knew the lrish members would be scattered over the country on St. Patrick's day. Mr. Balfour said that the absence of Irish members was not the fault of the government, and he appealed to Mr. Nolan to tinuing, Mr. Balfour invoked the closure rule, and Mr. Nolan's motion was defeated by a vote of 121 to 41. Protests against carrying on the discussion were renewed by Mr. Sexton and Dr. Clark, whereupon Mr. Balfour again rose and thereat all the Irish members present with-

Messrs. Conybare and Labouchere and others continued the debate, protesting against the government's course, until finally Mr. Balfour moved the closure rule and the grant for the teachers' fund was adopted-119 to 17.

NO WONDER THERE ARE NIHILISTS.

Gen. Gourko Utters Sentiments that Wil Arouse the Wrath of Russian Civilians. BERLIN, March 17.-The Vossiche Zeitung says that General Kosemine, the governor of Warsaw, has resigned because he differed with General Gourko, the Russian commander-in-chief, in relation to the repressive measures which Gourko desired to take for keeping down the Polish agitation. General Gourko says that if war should break out all the civilians should be expelled from the city, leaving the provisions to be delivered to the support of the "Let the civil pack die," he exclaimed. "Let them perish miserably. What care

To this Kosemine objected, with the remark that before starving, the people might endanger the army. Gourko answered: "I will level fifty cannon at Warsaw, and then they will die

QUEER RESULT OF FAMINE.

Great Increase in Number of Marriages

quickly."

Among the Destitute Peasants of Russia, Special to the Indianapo's Journal. St. Petersburg, March 17 .- One of the singular results of the Russian famine, and one which is puzzling the economists for an explanation, is the enormous increase in the number of marriages in the afflicted districts. The theory most commonly advanced to account for this matrimonial "boom" is that the fees charged by the priests for performing marriages have been greatly lessened. The priests find it more difficult to get a living than in bountiful seasons, and have, accordingly, reduced their rates, so as to bring marriage, so to speak, within the means of the humblest citizen. Formerly the regular charge was 5 rubles. It is now 50 copecks, and the various attendant expenses have also been

few copecks together and have the ceremoney performed now, taking advantage famine prices. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. Extravagant Emperer William Wants More

curtailed. Persons who have been contem-

plating marriage at some time in the near

future, are, therefore, induced to scrape a

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Berlin, March 17 .- The Freiesinige Zeitung, edited by Eugene Richter, the leader of the Independents, says that the government is preparing to have the civil list increased. At the Crown Council to-day the Emperor presided and participated in the discussion of the increase. The grand scale Journal makes the further revelation that | in which the Emperor conducts the Potsdam and Berlin palaces and his love of display on all state occasions has carried the court expenditures far beyond the extreme limit of William I's time. In view of the present suffering in Berlin and Loipsic and in the agricultural districts of Silesia The proposed increase will be criticised by Social Democrats and Independents. At the council the Emperor appeared to be fairly well, although suffering from a stiff neck, the result of the swelling below his ear. He looked worn and pale, but was

apparently cheerful. Paruell Not Forgotten.

LONDON, March 17 .- At a banquet given in this city, this evening, in celebration of St. Patrick's day, Mr. Justin McCarthy made a sympathetic reference to Charles Stewart Parnell. In the course of his remarks Mr. McCarthy predicted that the friends of Ireland in the English Democracy would soon enable the Nationalists to attain the objects for which they had so long, so earnestly and so perseveringly struggled-the recognition of Irish pationality.

The Parnellite members of the House of Commons had a separate celebration of the great national holiday. They also observed the feast of their patron saint with a banquet at Mr. John E. Redmond's house The Parnellite leader presided. A list of patriotic toasts had been prepared for the occasion, and appropriate responses were made to them, which were received in a most enthusiastic manner. The toast to the memory of Mr. Parnell was drank in deep silence, all the guests arising from their seats when the name of the loved leader was pronounced.

The Indiana's Cargo Discharged.

LIBAU, March 17 .- The unloading of the

cargo brought by the steamship Indiana from Philadelphia for the relief of Rusrian famine sufferers was finished to-day. The last eight bags were carried by Count Brobrinski, the chief of the famine relief committee; the city prefect of Libau, Captain Sargent, of the Indiana; Mr. Crawford, the United States consul at St. Petersburg; Mr. Bornholdt, the United States consul at Riga; the Railroad Director and Dr. Dulan. Afterward the first trainload of provisions was dispatched to the distressed districts. The departure of the train was made an occasion of great ceremony. The chief American and Russian officials toasted the health of the Czar and President Harrison, amid the playing of

The Indianapolis Board of Health Exposes a Fraud.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES, November 27, 1891.

In reply to your favor of the 20th inst., we will say that the Indianapolis Board of Health has never made a report on baking powders. It has never endorsed or condemned any brand of baking powder.

(Signed) GEORGE J. COOK, Secretary.

ated with flags. The departure of the train was witnessed by crowds of rejoicing

Cable Notes.

Gen. Reyna Barrios has been installed as President of Guatemala. The striking English miners have resolved to resume work on Monday. The funeral of the late Grand Duke of Hesse took place at Darmstadt yesterday. An immense throng of people attended the

The latest information regarding the af-fairs of the suspended banker Guenzburg, of St. Petersburg, places the liabilities at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 roubles. The assets are said to amount to about 15,000,009

Charles Rayner and Frederick Eggleson, the poachers who were condemned to death for the killing of Joseph Crawley and Willjam Puddephatt, game-keepers on an estate at Pittston, England, were hanged at

Oxford yesterday. Prior Giynn, of the Irish National Church, in Rome, was given a special audience, yesterday, by the Pope. The prior presented to his Holiness a number of shamrocks that had been sent from Ire-land. They were inclosed in a coffer of crytal bearing the papal arms. The Pope expressed his gratification for the gift, and promised to wear a sprig of the shamrock on his heart to-day.

THE POPE'S NEWSPAPERS. Leo XIII Has No Officiat Organ-The Roman Clerical Press.

During the late discussions raised in re-

New York Tribune.

gard to the attitude of the French prelates toward the republican government, some parties in the conflict have tried to look for the opinion of the Pope in newspapers which they represented as speaking by his authority. It may be proper to recall the fact that Leo XIII has no personal or official organ. He has declared it hundreds of times to many diplomats who attributed to the Holy Father opinions expressed in clerical papers of Rome that were anxious to appear as the authorized pontificial organs. For reasons best known to themselves, these diplomats have kept such declarations a secret. But some time ago a Roman cardinal who had not the same motives to remain s lent related to some persons the following short conversation that occurred between him and the Pope: "I have read," insinuated the cardinal, "in the Osservatore Romano, the journal

Please bear in mind, Monsignor Cardinal," interrupted Leo XIII, "that I have no journal. Whenever it is necessary to express my thoughts, as the Pope, I publish an official document. When it pleases me to make known my opinion, as a private man, I address to a bishop an open letter, which I make public." Such a declaration dispels the official re-

oute which many people attributed to the

Osservatore Romano and the Moniteur de Rome. Of course, these papers, published in the shadow of the Vatican, and maintaining constant relations with the highest clerical circles, often publish important ipformation. But the latter should not be taken as a sure indication of the pontificial policy, the tendencies and management of which Leo XIII reserves exclusively to himself. The Osservatore Romano has always posed as an official organ of the Vatican; and it prints on its first page the pontificial coat-of-arms, expecting that its leaders may be taken by some people for encyclicals or bulls. But its style alone, which is rather heavy and colorless, would prove that Leo XIII, who is an elegant and forcible writer, has nothing to do with the paper. Besides that, the Osservatore Romano has suffered re-Pope. M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, having quoted an opinion of the Pope, as expressed in the Osserva-tore, Leo XIII has declared that the paper printed an untruth, and the diplomatic incident which had been raised about the

Before the entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome, in 1870, the Vatican possessed an official organ, the famous Giornale di Roma. It was discontinued, and the unofficial portion of its succession was transferred to the Osservatore Romano. That paper had been founded in 1861, by Marquis Baviera, a god-son of Pius IX, who merely allowed that journal to be the first to publish the official acts of the Vatican. After Signor Baviera's death. the Osservatore was edited by the Marquis Crispolti, until three years ago, when it went under the directorship of Signor Casoni, the former editor of La Lega Lombardia, a Catholic

apocryphal words attributed to the Pontiff,

was immediately brought to a satisfactory

The Moniteur de Rome is published in the French language, and does not have a much larger circulation than the Osservatore, which is said to count only five hundred subscribers. It was founded by Monsignor Galimberti, the famous Papal nuncio at Vienna, and is edited by Abbot Boeglin, who is said to be an Alsatian. There are in Italy many Catholic papers, which do not pretend to be, in the least degree, the interpreters of the Vatican, though they are more largely circulated and more influential than either the Osservators or the Moniteur de Rome. The most remarkable among them are the Voce della Verita and the Osservatore Catholico, of Milan. The proprietor of the former is Prince Lancellotti. The Osservatore Catholico, of Milan, is edited by a simple priest, Don Albertario, who is considered one of the best polemists of the Italian press.

The "Independent" Puzzle.

Boston Heraid. As an independent press the Herald would advocate, other things being equal, the election of a Democrat who was in agreement with its views on the tariff question rather than the election of a Republican who was opposed to them; as it would also advocate the election of a Republican who was sound according to the same standard on the currency, rather than of a Democrat who was unsound here. If a tariff-reform Democrat who was unsound upon the carrency was pitted against a Republican who was right on the currency, but wrong on the tariff, then it would support neither, or give the preference to the one who was right on the issue that was most important.

The turning

point in woman's

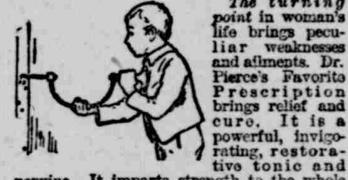
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A GREAT CAST AND COMPLETE

AUXILIARY FORCE.

Prices-Gallery, 25c; balcony, 50c; reserved, 75c; dress c rele, 75c; orchestra and boxes, \$1.

MATINES PRICES-Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

ENGLISH'S-TO-NIGHT And Saturday Matinee and Evening. - EZRA KENDALL -

In the funniest of farce comedies, A PAIR OF KIDS PRICES-Gallery, 15c; Balcony, 25c; Dress Circle, 50c; Orchestra, 75c; Orchestra Circle, \$1. Matines Prices-All Lower Floor, 50c; Balcony, 25c. Secure seats in advance.

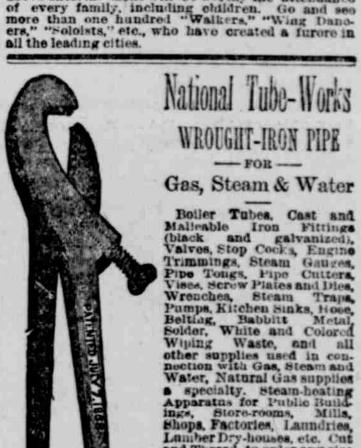
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